

FORM NO. 51-61  
MAY 1949

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SECURITY INFORMATION  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

## INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 5 March 1952

SUBJECT Yugoslav Court Calendars

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE  
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS. 1  
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF INFO.  
ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

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Subject: Statistical Data on Lawsuits, Trials, and  
Condemned Persons. Judges Are Surcharged  
with Work

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Number of Criminal Trials and Civilian Lawsuits

152,409 criminal trials and 2,360 preparatory sessions were held in Yugoslavia in 1949. In this same year there were 36,285 complaints against decisions of courts of the first instance.

211,893 civilian lawsuits took place during that same period of time and there were 38,130 complaints against the decisions of courts of the first instance.

Judges Are Surcharged with Work

All the Yugoslav district courts have solved <sup>in 1949/</sup> a total of 1,410,018 judicial acts, of which 125,040 were criminal matters and 1,285,578 were relative civilian matters.

The average number of acts that a judge of a district court has to solve per year is:

	Criminal acts	Civilian acts Lawsuits	Other acts
in Serbia	159	191	609
in Vojvodina	119	262	1,531
in Kosovo and Metohija	79	68	700
in Croatia	102	139	1,682

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in Slovenia	76	79	1,585
in Bosnia and Hercegovina	124	128	593
in Macedonia	115	137	970
in Montenegro	76	75	598

In all the Yugoslav circuit courts, in 1949, a total of 96,778 juridical acts were completed, of which 38,312 were criminal matters and the other 58,466 were related to civilian matters.

The average number of acts that a judge of a circuit court has to solve per year is in:

	criminal 1st instance	civilian 1st instance	criminal 2nd inst.	civilian 2nd inst.	t o t a l
Serbia	26	117	146	207	496
Vojvodina	27	131	145	163	466
Kosovo and Metohija	26	89	162	101	378
Croatia	22	70	90	111	293
Slovenia	30	36	57	61	184
Bosnia and Hercegovina	57	94	114	65	331
Macedonia	44	80	138	161	423
Montenegro	14	38	49	47	148

As can be seen from the above list, the judges of district as well as circuit courts are unequally surcharged with work. While a district court judge in Serbia has an average of 159 criminal acts to complete a district court judge in Slovenia

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or in Montenegro has but 76 similar acts. The disproportion is even greater when civilian acts are involved; for instance, while a judge in Vojvodina has 262 of those acts, the one in Kosovo and Metohija has only 68, in Slovenia 79, and in Montenegro 75.

There is also disproportion of work among the judges of different circuit courts. The greatest burden is on the judges of Serbia (496 acts), Vojvodina (466 acts) and Macedonia (423 acts), whereas a judge in Montenegro solves only 148 acts, and in Slovenia 148 acts.

The circuit judges of Bosnia and Hercegovina have the greatest load of criminal acts of first instance (57), while the judges of Montenegro have only 14 similar acts. The circuit judges of Kosovo and Metohija have the greatest load of criminal acts of second instance (132), while those of Montenegro have but 49, and those of Slovenia 57.

The judges of Vojvodina have the greatest burden of civilian first instance acts (131) and the judges of Serbia have the greatest burden of civilian second instance acts (207), then comes Vojvodina with 163, whereas the smallest job is performed by judges in Montenegro (47), then comes Slovenia with 61, and Bosnia and Hercegovina with 66 acts.

The above statistics are calculated on base of the number of judges and the number of completed juridical acts on December 31, 1949. The above statistics give only the average illustration of the work performed by the judges in different republics and the Autonomous ~~Region~~ Province Vojvodina, as well as the Kosovo Metohija Region.

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## Number of Condemned Persons and Their Professions

In 1949, a total of 99,157 persons were condemned, of whom 78,127 men and 21,030 women. Of the total number 96,792 were adults (76,272 men and 20,520 women), and there were 2,365 minors (1,895 boys and 510 girls).

Of the total number of condemned, 14,979 persons were conditionally sentenced, which makes ~~the~~ 15 per cent.

In 1948, a total of 140,776 persons were condemned, of whom 109,754 males and 31,022 females. Of this total number there were 135,525 adults (of whom 105,578 males and 28,947 females), whereas 5,251 were minors (4,176 boys and 1,075 girls).

In 1949, 28,737 persons were exempted from their accusations, which makes ~~the~~ 29 per cent of the total number of condemned during that year.

The professions of the sentenced persons were:

	year 1947	year 1948	year 1949
workers	17,729 or 13 %	19,701 or 14 %	13,977 or 14 %
small income peasants	50,920 or 37 %	45,483 or 32 %	25,795 or 26 %
average income peasants	21,543 or 16 %	21,733 or 16 %	17,425 or 18 %
large income peasants	3,854 or 3 %	3,004 or 2 %	6,886 or 7 %
state employees	7,657 or 5 %	12,966 or 9 %	14,142 or 14 %
craftsmen	11,763 or 9 %	11,520 or 8 %	6,550 or 7 %
other professions	23,407 or 17 %	26,969 or 19 %	14,382 or 14 %

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The crimes of the condemned persons were:

	year 1947	year 1948	year 1949
1) Crimes against the state and the people: 9, 988 of which there were:		11, 151	6, 316
workers	12,2 %	9,4 %	13,4 %
small income peasants	31,9 %	31,7 %	23,8 %
average income peas.	11,9 %	18,7 %	18,3 %
large income peasants	1,4 %	2,1 %	3,6 %
state employees	7,4 %	7,2 %	13,5 %
craftsmen	10,0 %	6,3 %	7,0 %
other professions	24,9 %	24,2 %	20,0 %
2) Crimes against public property:	9, 498	10, 616	9, 753
3) Crimes against cooperative property:	773	1,271	1,137
4) Economic sabotage	3, 979	3, 103	8, 129
5) Forbidden trade and speculations	24, 830	27,623	16, 574
6) Provoking of national, religious, and race hate	383	282	222
7) Crimes against official duties	1,745	2, 427	6, 915
8) Crimes against public circulation	978	1,461	976
9) Dishonorable crimes	14,684	20,086	15, 233

The number of condemned for not giving the prescribed quota of agricultural products, and for not sowing the land was in:

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1948: small income peasants 10 %; average income peasants 47 %; large inc. 43 %  
 1949: " " " 4 %; " " " 33 %; " " 63 %

Relation of the number of condemned in 1949 toward the total number of inhabitants in Yugoslavia ( the number of inhabitants is taken from the census of March 15, 1948 ).

	Number of Inhabitants	Number of Condemned	Percents
Serbia	6, 523,224	45, 034	0, 69 %
Croatia	3, 749,039	19, 574	0, 52 %
Slovenia	1, 389,084	9, 850	0, 70 %
Bosnia and Hercegovina	2, 561,961	14, 918	0, 57 %
Macedonia	1, 152,054	8,303	0, 72 %
Montenegro	376,573	1, 678	0, 44 %
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>15, 751,935</b>	<b>99,157</b>	<b>0, 62 %</b>

According to the above exposed situation, it can be seen that the number of persons condemned in 1949 for crimes against the state and the people, against public property, against cooperative property, against forbidden trade and speculations, against provocations of national religious and race hate, against security of public circulation, and against honor, - are decreasing in comparison with 1948. Whereas, the number of persons condemned in 1949 for crimes against official duties, and sabotages, - are increasing in comparison with the year 1948

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The number of sentenced minors has decreased, when the figures of 1948 and those of 1949 are compared. In 1948, there were 3,7 per cent of them, whereas in 1949 this figure is 2,3 per cent.

When the above statistical data are analysed through the work of the courts of the second instance, the quality of the judges cannot be accurately established, because the data are not complete. However, it can be remarked that the number of annulled and changed court sentences is almost equal to the number of confirmed criminal as well as civilian court sentences; consequently, this analysis shows that the quality of the Yugoslav judges is not on the necessary level.

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